6. (Amended) The protein of claim 1 which further has a signal peptide sequence to translocate to a mitochondria at the amino terminal or has a sequence of -LysAspGluLeu- at the carboxyl terminal.

14. (Amended) The protein of claim 1 wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile individual has a cytoplasmic male sterile gene of Kosena radish and/or Ogura radish or a homologue thereof.

15. (Amended) A DNA encoding the protein of claim 1.

23. (Amended) The DNA of claim 15 wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile individual has a cytoplasmic male sterile gene of Kosena radish and/or Ogura radish or a homologue thereof.

24. (Amended) A vector containing DNA of claim 15.

25. (Amended) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15.

27. (Amended) A method for the restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility wherein DNA of claim 15 is used.

28. (Amended) A transformant having a cytoplasmic male sterile gene wherein a partial or full length of DNA of claim 15 is introduced with an induction type promoter to a cell having DNA of claim 15, so that the transformant can regulate an expression of the cytoplasmic male sterile gene.

30. (Amended) A method for detecting a gene involved in restoration from the cytoplasmic male sterile, wherein 15 to 50mer oligonucleotide primer freely designed from the DNA of claim 15 or probe of at least 15 mer consisting of all or a part of the DNA of claim 15 is used, and the quantity of the nucleotide sequence amplified by the primer or the quantity of the nucleotide sequence

detected by the probe in an organism sample of interest is confirmed to be 1 gene or more in a genome.

32. (Amended) A plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15.

34. (Amended) A transformed plant having the vector of claim 32.

35. (Amended) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or the transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15, which has DNA encoding a protein involving in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile plant to fertility as a homozygote.

36. (Amended) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or a transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15 wherein, when the transformant or the transformed plant is regenerated, the regenerated individual can restore the cytoplasmic male sterility to fertile.

37. A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or root, which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 or a transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs,

wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.

38. (Amended) A transformant of a Brassica plant, wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 being a transformant of the Brassica plant or from a transformed plant satisfies the Canola standard, said transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.

40. (Amended) A method for producing a hybrid plant seed having fertility restoration ability, wherein a cytoplasmic male sterile line plant is used as a mother, the transformed plant of claim 35 as a fertility restoring line plant is used as a pollen parent, and both of them are crossed.

42. (Amended) A hybrid plant seed which is produced by the method of claim 40.

44. (Amended) The seed of the plant belonging to the genus Brassica according to claim 42, wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed satisfies the Canola standard.

45. (Amended) A method for producing seed oil, wherein the plant seed of any claim 42 is inseminated, a seed is collected from the grown plant, and an oil is collected from the collected seed.

47. (Amended) A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or a root, which is obtained by planting and growing the hybrid plant seed of claim 42.